ATTACHMENT T

State of California
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM, NO. CI-4245
FOR
OJAI VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
NPDES NO. CA0053961

I. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. The Discharger shall implement this monitoring and reporting program (MRP) on the effective date of this Order. All monthly discharge monitoring reports shall be submitted by the fifteenth day of the second month following each monthly sampling period, addressed to the Regional Board, Attention: Technical Support Unit. The first monitoring report under this Program is due by July 15, 2001, and will cover the monitoring period of May 2001. The monthly reports shall include all laboratory analyses.

B. All samples shall be representative of the waste discharge under conditions of peak load. Weekly effluent analyses shall be performed on different weekdays during each month. Bimonthly monitoring shall be performed during the months of February, April, June, August, October, and December. Quarterly monitoring shall be performed during the months of February, May, August, and November. Semiannual monitoring shall be performed during the months of February and August. Annual monitoring shall be performed during the month of August. Analytical results of bimonthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual monitoring shall be submitted with the monthly report covering the month the samples were collected.

By April 15th of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual summary report containing a discussion of the previous year's effluent and receiving water monitoring data, as well as graphical and tabular summaries of the data. In addition, the Discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. The Regional Board may request electronic submittal of data at any time.

C. Laboratory analyses - all chemical, bacteriological, and toxicity analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer. A copy of laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.

D. If the Discharger performs analyses on any influent, effluent, or receiving water constituent more frequently than required by this Order using approved analytical

methods, the results of those analyses shall be included in the report. Those results shall also be reflected in the calculation of the average values used in demonstrating compliance with average effluent, receiving water, etc., limitations.

E. The monitoring report shall specify the USEPA analytical method used as stipulated in 40 CFR 136, the Method Detection Limit (MDL) and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:

1. Actual numerical values for sample results greater than or equal to the ML;

2. "Not-Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used; or,

3. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML.. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported. This is the concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

The MLs are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000*, Appendix 4. The ML represents the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of all method-based analytical procedures and the absence of any matrix interference. When all specific analytical steps are followed and after appropriate application of method specific factors, the ML also represents the lowest standard in the calibration curve for that specific analytical technique.

F. In accordance with Section 2.4.3 of the SIP, the Regional Board, in consultation with the State Board's Quality Assurance Program, shall establish an ML that is not contained in Appendix 4 to be included in the discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix 4;

2. When the discharger and the Regional Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR 136 (revised as of May 14, 1999);

3. When a discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than those listed in Appendix 4;

4. When a discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix 4 and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,

5. When the discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of the ML. Examples of such methods are USEPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins, and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the discharger, the Regional Board, and the State Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.

G. The ML employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limits established for a given parameter, unless the Discharger can demonstrate that a particular ML is not attainable, in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR 136, and obtains approval for a higher ML from the Executive Officer. If there is any conflict between provisions under Section I.E. of the MRP and the State Implementation Policy (SIP), those provisions stated in the SIP (Section 2.4) prevail.

H. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3. All quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed. The Discharger shall make available the QA/QC documentation to Regional Board staff for inspection or when requested. Proper chain-of-custody procedures shall be followed and a copy shall be submitted with the monitoring report.

I. The Discharger shall immediately notify Regional Board staff of any confirmed coliform counts that could cause a violation of the monthly average, or that exceeds the applicable maximum effluent limit, including the date(s) thereof. This information shall be confirmed in the next monitoring report. For any actual coliform limit violations that occurred, the report shall also include the reasons for the high coliform results, the steps taken to correct the problem (including dates thereof) and the steps being taken to prevent a recurrence.

J. For parameters where both monthly average and maximum limits are specified but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedures shall apply:

1. Initially, not later than the first week of the second month after the adoption of this Order, a representative sample shall be obtained of each waste discharge at least once per week for at least four consecutive weeks and until compliance with the monthly average limit has been demonstrated. Once compliance has been demonstrated, sampling and analyses shall revert to the frequency specified.

2. If an analytical result is greater than the monthly average limit, the sampling frequency shall be increased (within one week of receiving the laboratory results) to a minimum of once per week at equal intervals until at least four consecutive weekly samples have been obtained and compliance with the monthly average limit has again been demonstrated, and the Discharger has set forth for the approval of the Executive Officer a program which ensures future compliance with the monthly average limit.

K. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Board well in advance of any construction activity proposed that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations [40 CFR §122.41(j) and §122.48(b)], the monitoring program for a Discharger receiving an NPDES permit must be designed to determine compliance with NPDES permit terms and conditions, and demonstrate that State water quality standards are met.

B. Since compliance monitoring focuses on the effects of point source discharge, it is not designed to assess impacts from other sources of pollution (e.g., non-point source run-off, aerial fallout) nor to evaluate the current status of important ecological resources on a regional basis.

The Regional Board is planning to develop and implement a comprehensive monitoring program for each Watershed in the Region. The goals of a watershed-wide monitoring program may include: compliance with receiving water limits, trends in surface water quality, impacts to beneficial uses, and data needs for modeling contaminants of concern.

Currently, the Regional Board is working to develop the *Ventura River Volunteer Monitoring Program*. The *Ventura River Volunteer Monitoring Program* is a collaborative effort between the State Board, Regional Board, Ventura County, the City of San Buenaventura, OVSD, and other stakeholders to develop and implement a volunteer based water quality monitoring program to provide scientific data on the water quality of the Ventura River Watershed. Much of the OVSD Monitoring Program acts as Watershed Monitoring for the lower section of the Ventura River Watershed. Another goal is to assess the physical and eventually biological health of the system and to address non point sources of pollution such as equestrian activities. Santa Barbara ChannelKeeper is the lead volunteer organization in conjunction with the Ventura chapter of Surf Rider. Both nonprofit organizations are attempting to track activities throughout the Ventura River watershed. Its goal is to help facilitate a process to preserve, restore, and enhance all aspects of the watershed. Currently, the group has received funding and is preparing to begin the first round of monitoring.

C. Substantial changes to the compliance monitoring program may be required to fulfill the goals of a watershed-wide monitoring program, while retaining the compliance

monitoring component required to evaluate the potential impacts from the NPDES discharge. Revisions to the OVSD's program will be made under the direction of USEPA and the Regional Board, as necessary, to accomplish this goal, and may include a reduction or increase in the number of parameters to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, and/or the number or size of samples collected.

D. Until such time when a regional monitoring program is developed, OVSD shall implement the following monitoring program.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

(Footnotes on pages T-21 through T-23)

A. Influent monitoring is required to:

1. Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions for BOD_5 (20°C) and suspended solids removal rates, and water quality standards;

2. Assess treatment plant performance;

3. Assess the effectiveness of the pretreatment program; and,

4. As a requirement of the Pollutant Minimization Program.

B. Sampling stations shall be established at each point of inflow to the sewage treatment plant and shall be located upstream of any in-plant return flows and/or where representative samples of the influent can be obtained. The date and time of sampling shall be reported with the analytical results.

C. Samples for influent BOD_5 (20°C) and suspended solids shall be obtained on the same day that effluent BOD_5 (20°C) and suspended solids samples are obtained in order to demonstrate percent removal. Percent removal shall be reported for each sampling event. Similarly, sampling for other constituents shall also be coordinated with effluent monitoring.

D. The following shall constitute the influent monitoring program:

CTR#[0]	Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
	Flow	MGD	recorder/totalizer	continuous[1]
	Suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
	BOD_5 (20°C)	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
105	Lindane	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
14	Cyanide	µg/L	grab	quarterly
12	Thallium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
23	Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly
			Type of	**Minimum Frequency**

CTR#[0]	Constituent	Units	Sample	of Analysis
27	Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly
68	Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate[9]	µg/L	grab	quarterly
	Total nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
	Total phosphorous	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
	USEPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 3)[9]	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING

(Footnotes on pages T-21 through T-23)

A. Effluent monitoring is required to:

1. Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions;
2. Identify operational problems and improve plant performance;
3. Provide information on wastewater characteristics and flows for use in interpreting water quality and biological data; and,
4. Determine Reasonable Potential Analysis for toxic pollutants.

B. An effluent sampling station shall be established for each point of discharge and shall be located downstream of any in-plant return flows and/or stormwater runoff, and where representative samples of the effluent (after receiving all treatment) can be obtained. Effluent samples may be obtained at a single station provided that such station is representative of the effluent quality at all discharge points. Any changes in sampling station locations shall be approved by the Executive Officer.

C. The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program:

CTR#[0]	Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
	Total waste flow	MGD	recorder	continuous[1]
	Turbidity[2]	NTU	recorder	continuous[1]
	Total residual chlorine	mg/L	recorder	continuous[1]
	Total and fecal coliform[2]	MPN/100 ml	grab	daily
	Temperature	°F	grab	weekly
	pH	pH units	grab	weekly
	Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	weekly
	Settleable solids	ml/L	grab	weekly
	Suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly[3]

CTR#[0]	Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis

	BOD_5 (20^oC)	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly[3]
	Algal Biomass (Chlorophyll a)[12]	mg/L	grab	monthly
	Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
	Total Ammonia	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
	Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
	Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
	Organic Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
	Total Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
	Phosphorous (total)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
	Phosphate as P	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
	Chronic toxicity	TU_c	24-hour composite	monthly
12	Thallium	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
14	Cyanide	µg/L	grab	monthly
23	Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	grab	monthly
27	Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	grab	monthly
68	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate[9]	µg/L	grab	monthly
105	Lindane	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
6	Copper	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
	Iron	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
7	Lead	µg/L	24-hour-composite	monthly
8	Mercury	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
9	Nickel	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
10	Selenium	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
11	Silver	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
13	Zinc	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
39	Toluene	µg/L	grab	monthly
18	Acrylonitrile	µg/L	grab	monthly
20	Bromoform	µg/L	grab	monthly
21	Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	monthly
31	1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	grab	monthly
77	1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
79	Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	grab	monthly
29	1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly
30	1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	quarterly
37	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly
48	4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
53	Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
55	2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
59	Benzidine	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
60	Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
61	Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
62	Benzo(b)flouranthene	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly

CTR#[0]	Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis

64	Benzo(k)flouranthene	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
66	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
73	Chrysene	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
78	3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
82	2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
85	1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
88	Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
91	Hexachloroethane	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
96	N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
97	N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
98	N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
102	Aldrin	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
106	Delta BHC	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
107	Chlordane	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
108	4,4'-DDT[15]	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
109	4,4'-DDE[15]	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
110	4,4'-DDD[15]	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
111	Dieldrin	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
114	Endosulfan sulfate	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
117	Heptachlor	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
118	Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
119-125	PCBs[10]	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
126	Toxaphene	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
	Acetone	µg/L	grab	quarterly
	4-Methylphenol	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
	Remaining USEPA priority pollutants[9] (excluding asbestos, Attachment 3)	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
2	Arsenic	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
4	Cadmium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
	Total Chromium	µg/L	grab	quarterly
5a	Chromium III	µg/L	grab	quarterly
5b	Chromium VI[4]	µg/L	grab	quarterly
	Aluminum	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
	Antimony	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
	Barium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
	Beryllium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
	Vanadium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
	Cobalt	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
	Molybdenum	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
	Dioxin congeners	pg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually[11]

CTR#[0]	Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
	Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	semi-annually

Total dissolved solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Phenols, chlorinated	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Phenols, non-chlorinated	µg/L	grab	semi-annually
Pesticides[6]	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Radioactivity[5]	pCi/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Acute Toxicity	% survival	grab	semi-annually[7]
Surfactants (MBAS)[13]	mg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Surfactants (CTAS)[13]	mg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Boron	mg/L	24-hour composite	annually
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hour composite	annually
Chloride	mg/L	24-hour composite	annually
Fluoride	mg/L	24-hour composite	annually

V. WATERSHED-WIDE MONITORING PROGRAM

A. The goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the Ventura River Watershed are to:

1. Determine compliance with receiving water limits;
2. Monitor trends in surface water quality;
3. Assure reasonable protection of beneficial uses;
4. Provide data for modeling contaminants of concern;
5. Characterize water quality including seasonal variation of surface waters within the watershed; and,
6. Determine dynamics of effluent at the estuary.

B. The Discharger shall participate in the implementation of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program. OVSD's responsibilities under the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program are described in the Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements section. To achieve the goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program, revisions to the Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements will be made under the direction of USEPA and the Regional Board. OVSD shall participate with the Regional Board, Ventura County Flood Control District, and other stakeholders, in the development and implementation of a watershed-wide monitoring program. The watershed-wide monitoring program is expected to be developed and monitoring begun before the effective date of this Order.

VI. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

(Footnotes on pages T-21 through T-23)

A. Receiving water stations shall be established at the following locations:

Station No.	Location/Description
R-1	At a point in the Ventura River before the San Antonio Creek flows into it.
R-2	At a point in the San Antonio Creek before it flows into the Ventura River.
R-3	At a point approximately 1650 feet upstream from the discharge point.
R-4	At a point approximately 50 feet downstream from the discharge point.
R-5	At a point just upstream of the confluence with Canada Larga.
R-6	At a point approximately at Shell Road.
R-7	At a point approximately at the railroad bridge downstream from the Pacific Coast Highway overpass.
R-8	At a point in the Canada Larga Creek before it flows into the Ventura River.

B. The following shall constitute the receiving water monitoring program and the following analyses shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at Stations R-1 through R-8 except when indicated differently:

CTR #[0]	Constituent	Units	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
	Temperature (for R3 and R4 only)	°F	monthly
	Flow	MGD	monthly
	Total coliform	MPN/100 ml	monthly
	Fecal coliform	MPN/100 ml	monthly
	Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	monthly
	pH	pH units	monthly
	Total Hardness (as $CaCO_3$) (R3)	mg/L	monthly
	Algal Biomass (Chlorophyll *a*)	mg/L	monthly
	Turbidity	NTU	monthly
	Chronic toxicity (for R-3 and R-5 only)	TU_c	monthly
5a	Chromium III (for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	bimonthly
5b	Chromium VI (for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	bimonthly
	Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
	Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
	Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
	Organic nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
	Total nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
	Total phosphorous	mg/L	quarterly
6	Copper(for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	quarterly
10	Selenium(for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	quarterly
11	Silver(for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	quarterly
13	Zinc(for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	quarterly
CTR#[0]	**Constituent**	**Units**	**Minimum Frequency of Analysis**
	Remaining Priority Pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 3) (for R-3 and R-5 only)[9]	µg/L	quarterly[14]

	2,3,7,8-TCDD	µg/L	semiannually
	BOD_5 (20°C)	mg/L	annually
	Sulfate	mg/L	annually
	Chloride	mg/L	annually
	Surfactants (MBAS)[13]	mg/L	annually
	Surfactants (CTAS)[13]	mg/L	annually
	Total dissolved solids	mg/L	annually
	Oil and Grease	mg/L	annually
	Aluminum[8] (for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	annually
1	Antimony[8] (for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	annually
2	Arsenic[8] (for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	annually
	Barium[8] (for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	annually
3	Beryllium[8] (for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	annually
4	Cadmium[8] (for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	annually
	Cobalt[8](for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	annually
	Iron[8](for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	annually
7	Lead[8](for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	annually
8	Mercury[8](for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	annually
	Molybdenum[8](for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	annually
9	Nickel[8](for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	annually
12	Thallium[8](for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	annually
	Vanadium[8](for R-3 and R-5 only)	µg/L	annually

C. In the event of a spill or bypass of raw or partially treated sewage into the Ventura River, total and fecal coliform analyses shall be made on grab samples collected at all potentially affected downstream receiving water areas and at least one unaffected upstream receiving water area. Coliform samples shall be collected on the date of the spill or bypass, if possible, and daily on each of the following four days or until coliform levels in the receiving water are within normal range and the bypass or spill has ceased.

D. At the time of sampling, the following observations shall be made at all the stations and a log shall be maintained thereof:

a) Measurement of flow;
b) Odor of water;
c) Color of water;
d) Occurrence of significant storm runoff (flowing into the river);
e) Presence of floating solids (Type);
f) Presence of any sludge banks or deposits, grease, oil, foam, or visible solids of waste origin;
g) Tide and wind conditions;
h) Presence of any aquatic plant growth, sessile or floating;
i) Any unusual occurrence;
j) Status of sand bar in Ventura River Estuary (open or closed);
k) Users of water in river (i.e. people washing, swimming, and playing in the river);

l) Non contact users (i.e. bikers, joggers, etc.); and,
m) Wildlife (i.e. fish, birds, mammals, reptiles, estimated amount of vegetation).

E. The time, date, and weather conditions at the time of sampling shall be reported.

F. The color of the effluent shall be contrasted with that of the receiving water and reported descriptively.

G. Receiving water sampling shall not be taken during or within 48 hours following the flow of rainwater runoff into the Ventura River.

H. Weekly sampling may be rescheduled if weather and flow conditions would endanger personnel collecting receiving water samples. The monthly monitoring report shall note such occasions.

I. The results of receiving water monitoring and observations shall be submitted with the effluent monitoring reports.

VI. INSTREAM BIOASSESSMENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. The bioassessment program shall include an analysis of the community structure of the instream macroinvertebrate assemblages and physical habitat assessment at a minimum of three sites (R-3, R-5, and R7) within the Ventura River. All of the sites should be sampled semiannually; once during the spring, and once during the fall. This program shall be implemented and staff appropriately trained within six months of adoption of the permit. Analysis of the results of the semi-annual bioassessment monitoring program shall be submitted in the following annual report.

B. OVSD must provide a copy of their Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for the Bioassessment Monitoring Program to the Regional Board upon request. The document must contain step-by-step field, laboratory and data entry procedures, as well as, related QA/QC procedures. There must also be specific information about each bioassessment program including: assessment program description, its organization and the responsibilities of all its personnel; assessment project description and objectives; qualifications of all personnel; and the type of training each member has receive.

C. Field sampling must conform to the SOP established for the California Stream Bioassessment Procedure (CSBP). Field crews shall be trained on aspects of the protocol and appropriate safety issues. All field data and sample Chain of Custody (COC) forms must be examined for completion and gross errors. Field inspections should be planned with random visits and should be performed by the OVSD or an independent auditor. These visits should report on all aspects of the field procedure with corrective action occurring immediately.

D. Taxonomic identification laboratories process the biological samples that usually

consist of subsampling organisms, enumerating and identifying taxonomic groups and entering the information into an electronic format. The Regional Board will require QA/QC documents from biological laboratories and examine their records regularly. There should be intra-laboratory QA/QC results for subsampling, taxonomic validation and corrective actions. Biological laboratories should also maintain reference collections, vouchered specimens (OVSD can request return of their sample voucher collections) and remnant collections. Biological laboratories should participate in an inter-laboratory (external) taxonomic validation program at a recommended level of 10% or 20%. External QA/QC should be arranged through the California Department of Fish and Game's Aquatic Bioassessment Laboratory in Rancho Cordova.

E. OVSD may elect to take over three of the sites in the Ventura County bioassessment monitoring program currently under development by Ventura County to comply with the Ventura County Stormwater Quality Management Program. Modifications or adjustments made to your sampling locations or program are subject to approval by the Executive Officer of the Regional Board.

VII. TOXICITY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. ACUTE TOXICITY EFFLUENT MONITORING PROGRAM

a. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on 100 % effluent grab samples by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites USEPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, August, 1991 (EPA/600/4-90/027) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance.

b. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for fresh water discharges and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for brackish discharges. The method for topsmelt is found in USEPA's *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, First Edition, August 1995 (EPA/600/4-95/136).

c. In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity testing with the fathead minnow, the Discharger may elect to report the results or endpoint from the first 48 hours of the chronic toxicity test as the results of the acute toxicity test, but only if the Discharger uses USEPA's August 1993 protocol (EPA/600/4-90/027F) to conduct the chronic toxicity test.

2. CHRONIC TOXICITY EFFLUENT/RECEIVING WATER MONITORING PROGRAM

a. The Discharger shall conduct critical life stage chronic toxicity tests on 24-hour composite 100 % effluent samples or receiving water samples in accordance with EPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Third Edition, July 1994 (EPA/600/4-91/002) or EPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, August 1995, (EPA/600/R-95/136).

b. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water. Receiving water samples shall be collected in accordance with the conditions specified in this MRP (CI-4245). Receiving water samples shall be collected at mid-depth.

c. Test Species and Methods:

i. Freshwater

1. The Discharger shall conduct short-term tests with the cladoceran, water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia* - survival and reproduction test), the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas* - larval survival and growth test), and the green alga (*Selenastrum capricornutum* - growth test) as an initial screening process for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five, suites of tests to account for potential variability of the effluent / receiving water. After this screening period, monitoring shall be conducted using the most sensitive species.

2. Re-screening is required every 15 months. The Discharger shall re-screen with the three species listed above and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If the first suite of re-screening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive then the re-screening does not need to include more than one suite of tests. If a different species is the most sensitive or if there is ambiguity, then the Discharger shall proceed with suites of screening tests for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five suites.

3. The presence of chronic toxicity shall be estimated as specified in EPA's *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms*, Third Edition, July 1994 (EPA/600/4-91/002).

3. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ACUTE AND CHRONIC TOXICITY MONITORING PROGRAMS

a. Quality Assurance

i. Concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. Reference toxicant tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc).

ii. If either the reference toxicant test or effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the test methods manuals (EPA/600/4-91/002 and EPA/600/R-95/136), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test within 14 days.

iii. Control and dilution water should be receiving water or laboratory water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control using culture water shall be used.

b. Accelerated Monitoring

i. If toxicity is detected as defined in Order No. 01-XXX, Sections I.C.1.b, I.C.2.a., or I.C.3.a., then the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests, approximately every 7 days, over a six-week period. The samples shall be collected and the tests initiated no less than 7 days apart. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing acute toxicity test within 24 hours of the completion of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 3 business days of the receipt of the result.

ii. If any three out of the initial test and the six additional tests results exceed 1.0 TU_c, the Discharger shall immediately implement the Initial Investigation of the TRE Workplan.

iii. If implementation of the initial investigation TRE Workplan indicates the source of toxicity (e.g., a temporary plant upset, etc.), then the Discharger shall return to the normal sampling frequency required in Sections IV.C and VI.B. of this MRP.

iv. If toxicity is not detected in any of the six additional tests required above, then the Discharger may return to the normal sampling frequency required in Sections IV.C and VI.B. of this MRP.

v. If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing schedule required by Section 3.b.i. of this MRP, then the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE/TIE, as determined by the Executive Officer.

vi. The Discharger shall obtain six (6) consecutive chronic toxicity results less than or equal to 1 TU_c in order to return to the normal sampling frequency required in Sections IV.C and VI.B. of this MRP.

c. Steps in Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE)

i. Following a TRE trigger, the Discharger shall initiate a TRE in accordance with the facility's initial investigation TRE Workplan. At a minimum, the Discharger shall use EPA manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) or EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance. The Discharger shall expeditiously develop a more detailed TRE Workplan for submittal to the Executive Officer within 15 days of the trigger, that will include, but not be limited to:

1. Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;

2. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity;

3. Standards the Discharger will apply to consider the TRE complete and for the return to normal sampling frequency; and,

4. A schedule for these actions.

ii. The following is a stepwise approach in conducting the TRE:

1. Step 1 includes basic data collection. Data collected as part of the accelerated monitoring required may be used to conduct the TRE;

2. Step 2 evaluates optimization of the treatment system operation, facility housekeeping, and the selection and use of in-plant process chemicals;

3. If Steps 1 and 2 are unsuccessful, Step 3 implements a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) employing all reasonable efforts, and using currently available TIE methodologies. The objective of the TIE is to identify the substance or combination of substances causing the observed toxicity;

4. Assuming successful identification or characterization of the toxicant(s), Step 4 evaluates final effluent treatment options;

5. Step 5 evaluates within plant treatment options; and,

6. Step 6 consists of confirmation once a toxicity control method has been implemented.

   Many recommended TRE elements parallel source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control program best management practices (BMPs). To prevent duplication of efforts, evidence of implementation of these control measures may be sufficient to comply with TRE requirements. By requiring the first steps of a TRE to be accelerated testing, a TRE may be ended in its early stages. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to the required level. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity (or six consecutive chronic toxicity results less than or equal to 1 TU_c).

iii. The Discharger may initiate a TIE as part of the TRE process to identify the cause(s) of toxicity. The Discharger shall use the EPA acute and chronic manuals, EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I)/EPA/600/R-96-054 (for marine), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA-600/R-92/081 (Phase III) as guidance.

iv. If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing schedule required by VI.3.b.i of this MRP, then the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE/TIE, as determined by the Executive Officer.

v. Toxicity tests conducted as part of a TRE/TIE may also be used for compliance, if appropriate.

vi. The Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes of and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. Consideration of enforcement action by the Board will be based in part on the Discharger's actions and efforts to identify and control or reduce sources of consistent toxicity.

d. Reporting

i. The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results, including any accelerated testing conducted during the month as required by Sections I.C.1.b., I.C.2.a., and I.C.3.a. of this MRP. Test results shall be reported in Toxicity Units (percent survival or TU_c) with the discharge monitoring reports (DMR) for the month in which the test is conducted.

   If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, pursuant to Section VI.3.b.iii., then those results

also shall be submitted with the DMR for the period in which the Investigation occurred.

ii. The full report shall be submitted by the end of the month in which the DMR is submitted.

iii. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection, initiation, and completion of each toxicity test; and (3) the acute toxicity average limit or chronic toxicity limit or trigger as described in Sections I.C.1.b., I.D.2.a., and I.D.3.b. of Order No. 01-XXX.

iv. Test results for toxicity tests also shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the DMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:

1. sample date(s);
2. test initiation date;
3. test species;
4. end point values for each dilution (e.g. number of young, growth rate, percent survival);
5. NOEC value(s) in percent effluent;
6. IC_{15}, IC_{25}, IC_{40}, and IC_{50} values in percent effluent;
7. TU_c values $\left(TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC} \right)$;
8. Mean percent mortality (±standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable);
9. NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s);
10. IC25 value for reference toxicant test(s);
11. Any applicable control charts; and,
12. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).

v. The Discharger shall provide a compliance summary which includes a summary table of toxicity data from at least eleven of the most recent samples.

vi. The Discharger shall notify, by telephone or electronically, this Regional Board of any toxicity exceedance of a limit or trigger within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 days of receipt of the result. The verbal or electronic notification shall include the exceedance and the plan the Discharger will pursue. The written report shall describe actions the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.

VIII. STORM WATER MONITORING AND REPORTING

The District shall implement the attached Storm Water Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment 1).

IX. SOLIDS HANDLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The monthly monitoring reports shall include the moisture content, weight, and volume of screenings, sludges, grit, and other solids removed from the wastewater, the location(s) from which these wastes were obtained and the disposal sites to which the waste solids were transported.

A representative sample of the sludge shall be analyzed for priority pollutants and pesticides at least semiannually (in February and in August). Samples shall typify the character of the sludge that is ready for ultimate disposal at a sanitary landfill. The sludge sample shall be a composite of a minimum of 12 discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period.

X. PRETREATMENT ANNUAL REPORT

The District shall submit annually a report to the Regional Board, the State Board, and the USEPA (Region 9), describing the discharger's pretreatment activities over the previous twelve months. In the event the Discharger is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, then the Discharger will also include the reasons for non-compliance and state how and when the Discharger shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report is due on March 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the information required in the attached "Requirements for Pretreatment Annual Report." (Attachment P), or any approved revised version thereof.

XI. POLLUTANT MINIMIZATION PROGRAM

A. The Discharger shall continue to implement and improve its existing Pollutant Prevention Program. A Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) is required by the SIP (Section 2.4.5.1), when there is evidence that a priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the effluent limitation. The program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals:

1. The Discharger shall develop a Pollution Minimization Program within 3 months after a monthly monitoring report is submitted confirming one of the following: (1) exceedance of a limitation, and the sample is reported as DNQ, and the limitation is less than the reported ML; or (2) exceedance of a limitation, and the sample result is reported as ND, and the limitation is less than the MDL. If a history of noncompliance previously exists, the Discharger shall develop the PMP immediately.

   The PMP shall include, but is not limited to: (1) an annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling; (2) quarterly monitoring for the priority pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system; (3) a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the priority pollutant(s) in the effluent at, or below, the effluent limitation; (4) implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the priority pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy.

2. The Discharger shall implement the PMP 30 days after approval of the PMP by the Executive Officer

   The Discharger shall implement the PMP to reduce pollutant loadings to the treatment plant, and subsequently, to receiving waters.

3. Quarterly Monitoring shall be submitted 90 days after implementation of the PMP, and quarterly thereafter.

   The Discharger shall conduct quarterly monitoring for the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system.

4. The Discharger shall submit the annual status report to the Regional Board based on the PMP as approved by the Executive Officer. This report shall be submitted within 12 months after the implementation of the PMP, and annually thereafter. The report should include the following:

   a. All PMP monitoring results of the previous year;
   b. A list of potential sources of the priority pollutant(s);

c. A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and,
d. A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

XII. COMPLIANCE WITH DAILY AVERAGE, INSTANTANEOUS MAXIMUM, AND 30-DAY AVERAGE LIMITS

A. For constituents where both monthly average and daily maximum limits are specified, but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedure shall apply:

Initially, not later than the first week of the second month after the adoption of this Order, representative samples shall be obtained of each waste discharge at least once per week for at least four consecutive weeks and until compliance with the monthly average limit has been demonstrated. Once compliance has been demonstrated, sampling and analysis shall revert to the frequency specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

B. For any constituent monitored weekly: if any result of a weekly analysis exceeds the 7-day average limit (or the monthly average limit if no 7-day limit is prescribed), the frequency of analysis shall be increased to daily within one week of knowledge of the test results. Daily testing shall continue for at least 7 consecutive days and until compliance with the 7-day average limit is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to weekly.

C. For any constituent monitored monthly: if any result of a monthly analysis exceeds the monthly average limit, the frequency of analysis shall be increased to weekly within one week of knowledge of the test result. Weekly testing shall continue for at least 4 consecutive weeks and until compliance with the monthly average limit is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to monthly.

XIII. FOOTNOTES FOR INFLUENT, EFFLUENT, AND RECEIVING WATER MONITORING PROGRAMS

0/ This number corresponds to the compound number found in Table 1 of CTR. It is simply the order in which the 126 priority pollutants were listed in 40 CFR part 131.38(b)(1).

1/ Where continuous monitoring of a constituent is required, the following shall be reported:

Total waste flow - total daily flow and peak daily flow (24-hour basis);

Total chlorine residual - maximum daily value (24-hour basis); Total chlorine residual only needs to be monitored when chlorination is in use in place of the UV.

Turbidity - maximum daily value, total amount of time each day that turbidity exceeded five (5) turbidity units, the flow-proportioned average daily value and the monthly mean value.

2/ Turbidity and coliform samples shall be obtained at some point in the treatment process at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on the treatment facilities, filtration, and disinfection procedures.

3/ If any result of weekly BOD and suspended solids analysis yields a value 90% or greater of the 30-day average limit, the frequency of analyses shall be increased to daily within one week of knowledge of the test result, for at least 7 days and until compliance with the 7-day and 30-day average BOD and suspended solids limits are demonstrated; after which the frequency shall revert to weekly.

4/ For Chromium VI analysis, the appropriate sampling and analytical method must be used.

5/ Radioactivity determinations of gross and net beta activity, in picocuries per liter, shall be made within 48 hours following preparation of composite samples. The overall efficiency of the counting system, size of sample, and counting time shall be such that radioactivity can be determined to a sensitivity of ten picocuries per liter with a 95% confidence limit not to exceed 50 picocuries per liter.

If gross α activity exceeds 5 pCi/L in any sample, measurement of Ra^{226} shall be made; if Ra^{226} exceeds 3 pCi/L, measurement of Ra^{228} shall be made. If gross β activity exceeds 50 pCi/L in any sample, an analysis of the sample shall be performed to identify the major constituents present and compliance with Title 17, Section 30269 shall also be demonstrated.

6/ Pesticides are, for purposes of this Order, those six constituents referred to in 40 CFR Part 125.58 (m) (demeton, guthion, malathion, mirex, methoxychlor, and parathion).

7/ In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity test with fathead minnow and the water flea, the Discharger may elect to report the results from the first 48 hours of the chronic toxicity test as acute toxicity results.

8/ Receiving water trace metal samples should be taken during the month of August.

9/ For volatile organic compounds, cyanide, phenols (nonchlorinated), and phthalates, grab samples shall be collected instead of 24-hour composites.

10/ PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

11/ In accordance with the SIP, the Discharger must test for 17 Dioxin Congeners twice each year; once during wet weather, and once during dry weather, *for three years only*. The purpose of the monitoring is to assess the presence and amounts of the congeners being discharged to inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries for the development of a strategy to control these chemicals in a future multi-media approach. The following Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) shall be used by the Discharger to determine Toxic Equivalence (TEQ). The 17 congeners are listed below:

Congener	Toxicity Equivalence Factor
2,3,7,8-TetraCDD	1
1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDD	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDD	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDD	0.1

Congener	Toxicity Equivalence Factor
1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDD	0.1
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HeptaCDD	0.01
OctaCDD	0.0001
2,3,7,8-TetraCDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8-PentaCDF	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDF	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HeptaCDF	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HeptaCDF	0.01
OctaCDF	0.0001

The Discharger must report (1) the measured or estimated congener concentration, (2) the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and (3) the lowest quantifiable limit (*agreed upon by the Discharger, Regional Board, and State Board*). The Discharger must also express the results in 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalents (TEQs) by multiplying the congener concentration by its respective TEF.

12/ The sampling point for chlorophyll *a* in the effluent shall be at the outfall metering structure.

13/ MBAS is Methylene blue active substances and CTAS is cationic active substances.

14/ The receiving water monitoring program was modified to provide more specific information pertaining to potential effects of the discharges on receiving waters and to gather information for RPA purposes. All constituents will be sampled at the same frequency at R3. However, after April 2003, the frequency of monitoring of priority pollutants that don't have a limit, that won't require an effluent limit (after the new RPA is conducted), or that the waterbody is not 303(d) listed for, may be decreased to semiannually, at some stations.

15/ This shall mean the sum of the p, p', and o,p' isomers.

XIV. COLLECTION SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall submit a detailed report to this Regional Board, within nine months of permit adoption, for the management and maintenance of the OVSD collection system. This report shall include all of the information required under Section IV.R of Order No. 01- XXX.

XV. MONITORING FREQUENCIES

Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted by the Executive Officer to a less frequent basis if such is requested by the discharger and the request is backed by statistical trends of monitoring data submitted.

Ordered by: _____
Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer

Date: April 26, 2001

/tp